

YAKIMETS, L.S.; GOL'DBERG, V.N.

Role and place of tracheostomy in the prevention and treatment
of acute respiratory insufficiency following heart surgery.
Sov.med. 28 no.11:21-27 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Klinika torakal'noy khirurgii (zav. - doktor med.nauk
L.N.Sidorenko, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. N.M.Amosov) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii (direktor -
dotsent A.S.Mamolat), Kiyev.

ACCESSION NR: AP-00000000

S/6020/R4/159/004/0782/174

AUTHOR: Yakimets, V. V.

TITLE: Bremsstrahlung of ultrarelativistic electrons in condensed amorphous bodies

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 4, 1964, 782-785

TOPIC TAGS: ultrarelativistic electron, bremsstrahlung, amorphous body, pair production

ABSTRACT: A general method previously developed by the author (with V. M. Galitskiy, ZhTF v. 46, 1966, 1964), for the determination of the effect of the medium on particle energy losses, is applied to quantum-mechanical theory for a system consisting of the medium, an electron, and an electromagnetic field. The influence of absorption of quanta on the bremsstrahlung of high-energy electrons is analyzed, and the dependence of the energy loss on the initial

Cord 1/2

L 18264-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000913

is significant to shift strongly towards the classical region, where the frequency is much lower than the initial electron energy. In the quantum-mechanical calculation the differential electron energy losses acquire an additional dependence on the density and on the frequency. In conclusion I thank V. M. Galitskiy for his help in the calculations and A. V. Kostylev for the useful discussions.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, GP

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

YAKIMENKO, Yu. F.

KHAZHINSKIY, Yu.N.; YAKIMENKO, Yu.F.; FEL'DMAN, V.G.

Use of the "MIGRIS" vibrating conveyor for hot return agglomerate.
(MIRA 10:10)
TSvet.met. 28 no.5:12-17 S-0 '55.
(Conveying machinery)
(Ore dressing)

YAKIMENKO-SHTEYNNAU, L.V.

"The Character of Compulsory Distribution of Radio-iron in the Organism by Means of Ionophoresis" p. 112, in the book Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and I.T. SHEVCHENKO, published by the Gosmedizdat Publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

So: 1100235

ACC NR: AP6037075

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/005/1469/1475

AUTHOR: Yakimets, V. V.

ORG: Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of spectral-line broadening

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 5, 1966, 1469-1475

TOPIC TAGS: spectral line, line broadening, Green function, correlation function, particle interaction

ABSTRACT: The Green's function method is used to determine the spectral-line broadening due to the interaction between an atom and surrounding particles. The interaction correlation function is regarded as a particular case of the two-particle Green's function which can be calculated by a diagram technique. This makes possible summation of an infinite number of important terms, at least when using the binary collision approximation. By obtaining the binary approximation through a consistent quantum-mechanical calculation, a general solution is obtained for the problem of line broadening by a foreign gas, without additional simplifying assumptions such as used in the impact or statistical theory. The line shape caused by the pressure of the foreign gases is obtained in the binary collision approximation. The author thanks V. M. Galitskiy and V. I. Kogan for valuable advice and discussions. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14May66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6037087

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/005/1569/1574

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, A. I.; Yakimets, V. V.

ORG: Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Electromagnetic radiation in an absorbing medium

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 5, 1966, 1569-1574

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic radiation, laser radiation, electromagnetic wave absorption, magnetic dipole, dipole interaction

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that most existing investigations of electromagnetic radiation are limited to types of radiation (Cerenkov, transition, diffraction), which is characterized by the fact that it disappears in the absence of a medium. They consequently consider radiation that a charged system can produce in vacuum as well as in a medium, where the presence of the surrounding medium either alters the intensity of the source or leads to radiation of specific waves which are not produced in a vacuum. The effects of absorption by the medium on the radiation is analyzed for both classical and quantum emitters. The absorbing media are assumed to be in thermodynamic equilibrium. Dipole, magnetic dipole, and quadrupole radiation is

ACC NR: AF6037087

considered. The results obtained are applied to a resonant medium consisting of identical two-level atoms scattered through a uniaxial crystal, with special attention paid to the phenomena in a ruby laser. The author thanks V. M. Galitskiy for discussions. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

GALITSKIY, V. M.; YAKIMETS, V. V.

Effect of quantum absorption or the bremsstrahlung of ultrarelativistic electrons. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 46 no. 3:1066-1073 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

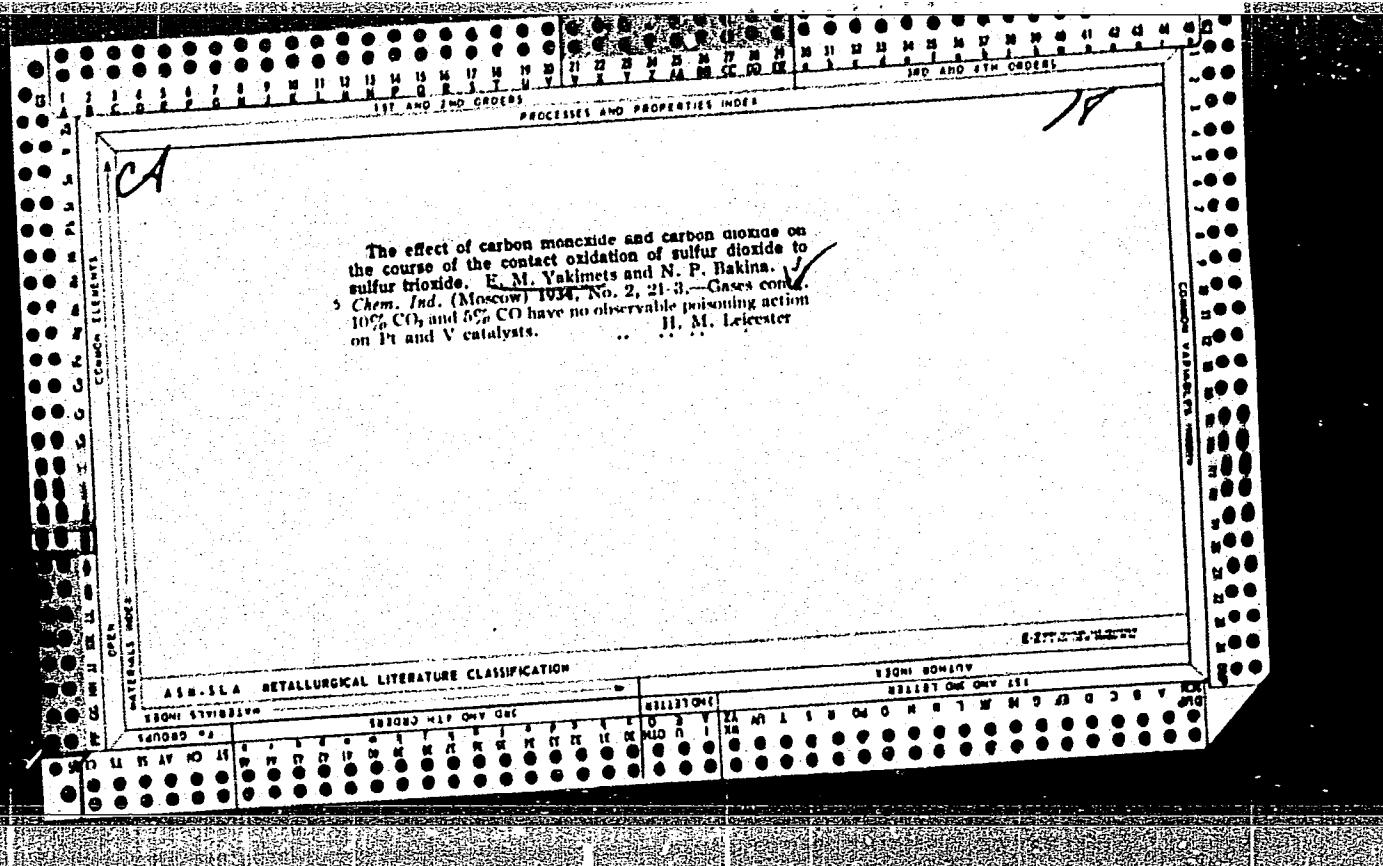
YAKIMETS, V. V.

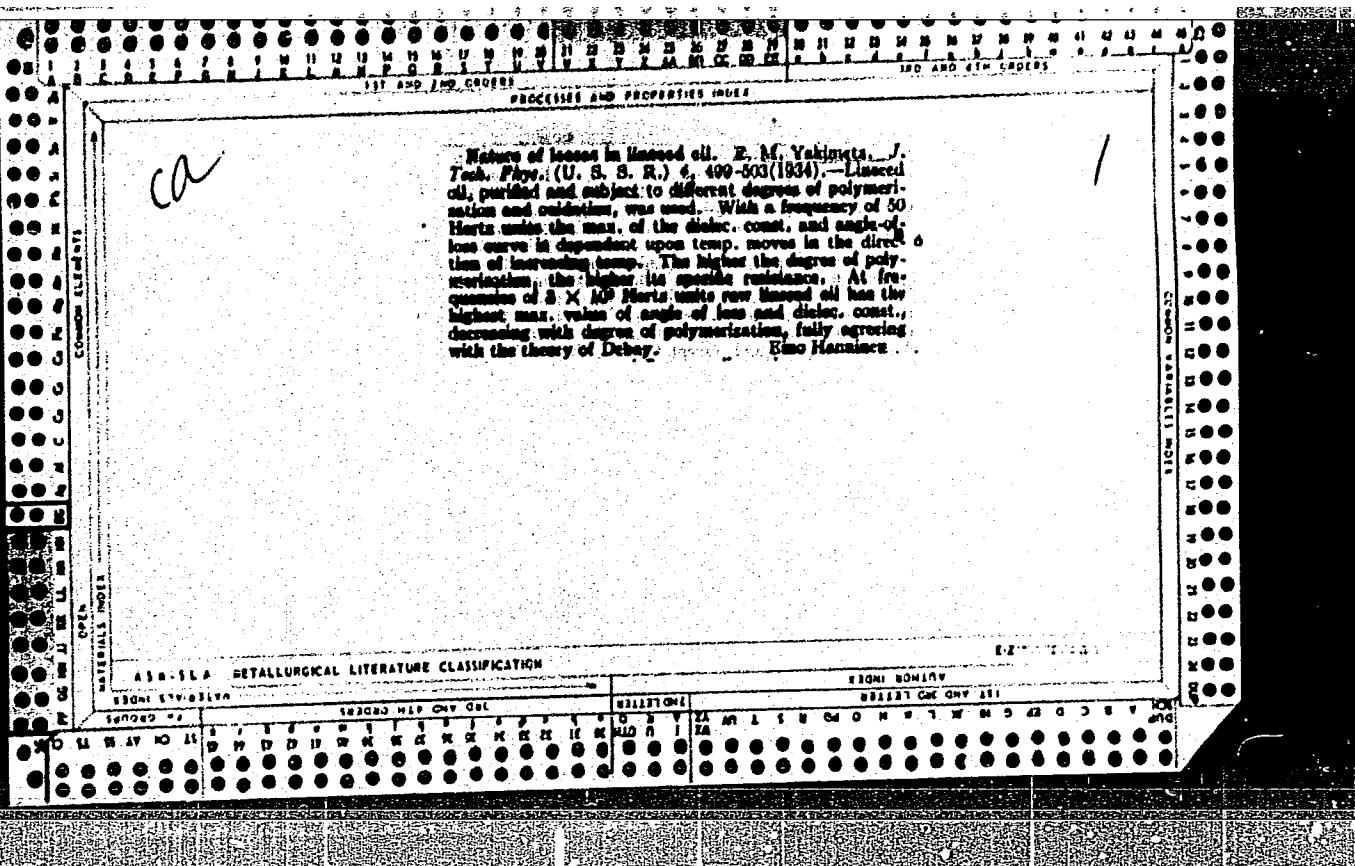
Bremsstrahlung of ultrarelativistic electrons in condensed
amorphous bodies. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.4:782-785 D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

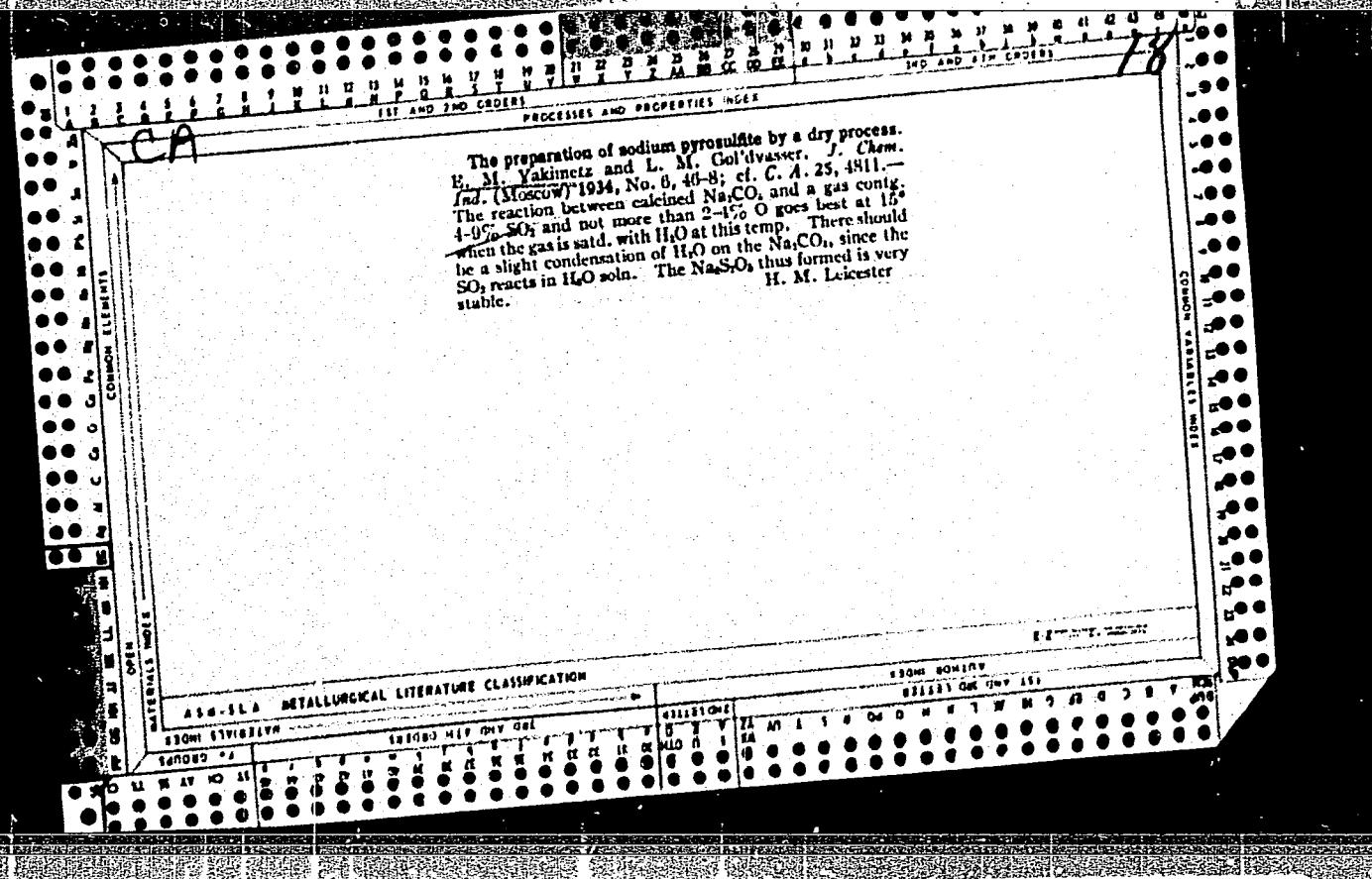
1. Predstavлено академиком M.A. Lavrent'yevym.

How to obtain sodium bisulfite in the solid state. N. N. BREKMOV AND K. M. VAKIMOV. *J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)* 7, 1224-33 (1931). —With c. p. Na_2CO_3 in a dry state it was found that an excess of SO_2 gas brings about the oxidation of pyrosulfite and increases the sulfate content. A favorable concn. of gas was found to be 7-8%. Although a drop to 5% did not decrease the SO_3 content of the salt provided other conditions were right. The best temp. was one of the surrounding atm. (20-25°). An admixt. of Na_2CO_3 in the NaHCO_3 lowered the percentage of SO_3 in the pyrosulfite. Stirring the mixt. increased the percentage of SO_3 ; this is especially important at the start of the reaction. By using technical bicarbonate a high SO_3 content might be obtained by carrying out the reaction at 0-6°, or without heating, but with drying in a vacuum at 20-25°.

J. H. JOHN







YAKIMETS, Ezhij [Jakimiec, J.]

Magnetohydrodynamic models of sunspots. Biul astr Gz 14
no.3:97-99 '63.

1. Astronomicheskiy institut Vrotslavskogo universiteta.

YAKIMETS, L.S. (Kiyev, 37, per. Donskoy, d.10)

Rare case of a repeated operation on the stomach. Klin.khir.
no.9:79-80 S '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Karlovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy,
Poltavskoy oblasti. (STOMACH—SURGERY)

S/0056/64/046/003/1066/1073

ACCESSION NR: AP4025939

AUTHOR: Galitskiy, V. M.; Yakimets, V. V.

TITLE: Effect of quantum absorption on bremsstrahlung of ultrarelativistic electrons

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 46, no. 3, 1964,
1066-1073TOPIC TAGS: quantum absorption, bremsstrahlung, classical electrodynamics,
quantum electrodynamics, bremsstrahlung suppression, dielectric constant,
electron poistron pair production

ABSTRACT: The article deals with frequencies much below the electron energy, making it possible to use a classical description of the electromagnetic field. A general method is developed to calculate the effect of the medium of the energy lost by fast particles passing through the medium. The method is used to determine the influence of absorption on the bremsstrahlung of ultrarelativistic electrons. It is shown that at high energies the bremsstrahlung is strongly suppressed in a certain frequency range. In the case of lead, for example, the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025939

suppression takes place at $E \gg 10^{14}$ eV in the frequency range $10^8 \ll \omega \ll 10^{-22} E^2$ eV. The effect of the medium on the electromagnetic field can therefore be taken into account phenomenologically by introducing a dielectric constant. The effect of density is calculated for differential losses of electron energy due to production of electron-positron pairs. "In conclusion the authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank I. I. Gurevich for interesting discussions." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 44 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirsckogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
(Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Aug63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

SAVINOVSKIY, D. A. : STYUNKEL', T. B. : YAKIMETS, YE. M.

Chemistry, Analytic

Complex metric method for determining small hardness. Izv. VTI 21, No. 2, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, MAY 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

YAKIMETS, Ye. M.

Mar 52

USSR/Chemistry - Water Analysis

"New Indicators," T. B. Styunkel', D. A. Savinovskiy, Engineers, Ye. M. Yakimets,
Cand Tech Sci, Ural Polytech Inst imeni S. M. Kirov and Sverdlovenergo

"Iz v-s Teplotekh Inst" No 3, pp 22, 23

Presents characteristics of 3 indicators, giving color reactions with ions of Ca and Mg:
acid chromogen black special Yet-00 ($C_{20}H_{13}O_7N_3S$), acid chrome blue K ($C_{16}H_9O_{12}N_2S_2Na_3$)
and acid chrome dark blue ($C_{16}H_{10}O_9N_2S_2Na$). Discusses use of these indicators for detn
of water hardness.

216T5

YAKIMETS, M. E.

AID - P-78

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Authors : Styunkel', T. B., Eng., Savinovskiy, D. A., Eng., and
Yakimets, M. E., Kand. of Eng. Sci., Sverdlovsk

Title : New Water Hardness Indicators (Advice to Industrial
Laboratories)

Periodical : Izv. V.T.I., v. 21, #3, 22-23, Mr 1952

Abstract : Determination of water hardness by the complexometric
method is discussed. Compounds giving colored reaction
to eriochromium black T are recommended for use. 3
tables, 2 Russian references (1951-52).

Institution : Urals Polytechnic. Inst. im. Kirov. Sverdlovsk Power
Plant.

Submitted : November 21, 1951

SAVINOVSKIY, D. A., STYUNKEL', T. B., YAKIMETS, YE. N., ENCS.

Water - Analysis

Overall measuring method for determining the hardness of water. Elek. sta. 23 No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

YAKIMETS, Ye. M.

Analytical Abst.
Vol. 1 No. 1
Jan. 1954
Biochemistry

(3) Chica

156. Behaviour of certain cations in the complexone method of determining hardness of water. T. B. Styunkel, E. M. Yakimets and D. A. Savinovsky (*J. Anal. Chem., U.S.S.R.*, 1953, 8, 103-107).— The behaviour of Ca, Mg, Zn, Mn, Cu, Al, and Fe towards Tiron B in presence of various indicators is discussed and methods of avoiding the effects of interfering ions in the determination of water hardness are described.

G. S. SMITH

Ural Polytech Inst. im S. M. Kirov

SAVINOVSKIY, D.A., inzhener; STYUNKEL', T.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
YAKIMETS, Ye.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Overall measuring method for determining the hardness of water. Elek.sta.
24 no.7:50 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Water--Analysis)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

YAKINERIE, E.M.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4"

YAKIMETS, Ye. M.

AID P - 1827

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 4/16

Author : Yakimets, Ye. M., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Title : Trilonometry as a new method of chemical control of
the feed water of steam power stations

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 3, 18-21, Mr 1955

Abstract : The author examines the theoretical bases for the determination of various cations by the method of visual trilonometric titration. He presents experimental data of analysis using Trilon B which confirm the possibility of applying trilonometric definitions in the analysis of waters and sediments. Seven tables, 13 references (1946-1954).

Institution: Ural Polytechnical Institute

Submitted : No date

Yakimets, Y.M.

865. Use of EDTA for determining iron in natural water. A. A. Bushukova and E. M. Yakimets. Zavod. Lab., (S. M. Kirov Ural Polytech. Inst.) 1955, 21 (5) 533-535. Three 100-ml portions of the water are taken. The acidity or alkalinity is determined in the first sample and the other two are neutralised accordingly with 0.1 N acid or alkali. To these are added 4 ml of $N\text{H}_4\text{SCN}$ and the Fe is oxidized in the boiling solution by addition of KMnO_4 or $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$. With contents of $\text{Fe} > 1 \text{ mg per litre}$ the solution is cooled to 50°C and with lower contents to 80°C . Five ml of 40 per cent. NH_4SCN solution are added and the solution is titrated with 0.1 N EDTA (disodium salt) until the red colour of $\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6$ disappears; towards the end of the titration the titrant is added slowly, in drops. With large amounts of Fe the end-point is difficult to see. One portion is therefore over-titrated and is used as a reference for the titration of the second.

G. S. SMITH

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

Determination of sulfates by the Trilon B method. T. B.
Styunko and E. M. Yikimets. Zvezdarskaya Lab 22. 05/08
Titration curve of the ester at the end point at 45% of the
titration. The titration is carried out by titration with 0.1 N
barium hydroxide. The titration is carried out with a pH meter
at 45% of the titration. The titration is carried out with a pH meter
at 45% of the titration.

Required information was not obtained during the
expeditionary work.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4"

Yakimets, Ye. M.

USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19623

Author : Ye. M. Yakimets, N. V. Shabanova

Inst : Uralsk Polytechnical Institute

Title : Determination of Oxygen Dissolved in Water in
Presence of Nitrites.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ural'skogo Politekhn. In-ta, 1956, sb. 57,
79 - 84.

Abstract: The conditions of preparing sulfamine acid (I)
and its disintegrating action on NO_2^- were studied,
and the method of preparation of I based on the
interaction of $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ and the fumic sulfuric
acid was described. It was found that the treat-
ment of I did not interfere with the determination

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USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 19623

of O_2 ; I should be added before the introduction of the KI solution, 1 ml of a solution of mixed $MnSO_4$ and I (55 g of $MnSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ and 10 g of crystalline I are dissolved in 100 ml of water) is added to the sample of the analysed water and 0.5 to 1 min later 1 ml of alkaline solution of KI (20 g of KI and 36 g of NaOH dissolved in 100 ml of water) and, after stirring, 3 ml of diluted H_3PO_4 or H_2BO_4 (1:1) are added. The liberated I_2 is titrated off with 0.01 n. $Na_2S_2O_3$ solution. The described method has been applied to the determination of O_2 and excessive SO_2 in NO_2^- containing water at a Ural thermal power station these two years.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4"

YAKIMETS, Ye. M.

RAD'KO, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YAKIMETS, Ye.M., inzhener.

Titrating solutions of potassium permanganate. Elek. sta. 28 no.6:
(MERA 10:8)
78 Je '57. (Titrimeters) (Potassium permanganate)

YAKIMETS, Ye. M.

I-14

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31704

Author : Yakimets Ye. M., Bashkirtseva A.A.

Inst : Urals Polytechnic Institute

Title : Trilonometric Determination of Iron

Orig Pub: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, No 57,
93-105

Abstract: Study of trilonometric determination of Fe^{3+}
using the indicators tiron (I) and NH_4CNS (II).
With I good results are obtained at pH 5.0-5.2.
in the absence of Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Mn^{2+} and Al^{3+} . To
obviate the detrimental effect of these, it is

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-14

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 3170⁴

recommended to carry out the titration at pH 1.7-2.0 in the presence of II. Increase of temperature during titration increases velocity of the reaction, thereby promoting better defined results, but at the same time greater extent of hydrolysis lowers the sensitivity. The following temperature optimum is recommended: with concentrations of Fe³⁺ below 1 mg/liter, 55-60°, at higher concentrations 45-50°. Trilonometric titration permits determination of Fe³⁺ at concentrations of 0.05-250 mg/liter.

Card 2/2

STYUNKIL', T.B., kand.khim.nauk; YAKIMETS, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk.

New method of determining calcium and magnesium hardness of water.
Elek.sta.28 no.8:10-11 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Titration)

YAKIMETS, Ye. M.

USSR / Analytical Chemistry.

Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No. 2, 1958, 4339

Author : A.A. Bushkirtseva, E.M. Yakimets

Inst : Ural Polytechnical Institute

Title : Trilonometric Method For the Determination of
Aluminum and Iron in Various Materials Present
in Aluminum Factories.

Orig Pub: Tr. Uralskogo Politechn. in-ta, 1957, sb. 58,
76-87

Abstract: In the determination of aluminum Al^{3+} an excess
of the titrated complexone III (1) solution is
added and heated to $70^{\circ}\text{-}80^{\circ}\text{C}$. Hot water (100 ml.)
is added, and the solution is neutralized. To
this, 10 ml. of an acetic buffer solution of

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USSR / Analytical Chemistry.
Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No. 2, 1958, 4339

pH 6.0 and 1 ml. of a 0.20% aqueous solution of hematoxylin is added and allowed to stand for 2-3 minutes after which the excess of (1) is back titrated with a 0.025M solution of an Al³⁺ salt. In the determination of Al³⁺, Fe³⁺, Fe²⁺, Cu²⁺, Ti⁴⁺, Fe²⁺, Zn²⁺ and Mn²⁺ interfere; Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, CH₃COO⁻ do not interfere. In the determination of Al in the aluminate solutions (in the absence of the interfering ions) the hot solution to be analyzed is neutralized to the phenolphthalein end point with a 2N CH₃COOH solution. The Fe determination is performed (after oxidation to Fe³⁺) by direct titration of the hot (pH 1-2) solution of (1) in the presence of SCN⁻ or Na sulfosalicylate. In the

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USSR / Analytical Chemistry.
Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya, No. 2, 1958, 4339

determination of Fe- Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺, Ni²⁺, Co³⁺, Cr³⁺, and > 10.00 mg. of Al interfere. The method is applicable for the determination of Al and Fe in the materials found in aluminum factories.

Card 3/3

YAKIMETS, Ye. M.

AUTHORS: Styunkel', T.B., Yakimets, Ye.M.

32-1-8/55

TITLE: Acid Chrome-Dark Blue and Chrome-Blue K as Indicators in the "Trilonometrical" Determination of Calcium (Kislotnyy chromtemmosinny i kislotnyy chromsiniy K kak indikatory pri trilonometricheskem opredelenii kal'tsiya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 23-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the suggestion is made that, for the determination of calcium and magnesium, the acid chrome-dark-blue and chrome-blue K be used instead of ammonium purpurate, and that this be done with a sample at pH values between 9 and 13. For the determination of calcium in the presence of magnesium, 10 mg-equiv. sodium hydroxide is introduced into the solution. Magnesium is precipitated, and at the same time the hydrogen ions formed are neutralized. If, after titration of the calcium, 10 mg-equiv. hydrochloric acid is added to the solution, the magnesium hydroxide is dissolved and the remaining lye remains neutralized. A surplus of acid remains in the solution, which is due to a complex compound of the calcium with trilon. If the acid is added to the indicator, the characteristic color of the latter will be bright pink. 5 ml of ammonia buffer solution is then added ($\text{pH} \approx 10$), after which the magnesium,

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Acid Chrome-Dark Blue and Chrome-Blue K as Indicators
in the "Trilonometrical" Determination of Calcium

32-1-8/55

(which has gone over into the solution) can be titrated with trilon. In the case of a higher magnesium content in the solution the magnesium hydroxide can absorb part of the calcium, which exercises a detrimental effect upon the result of the titration. In order to avoid this, sugar is added to the solution. This causes the well-soluble calcium saccharate to be formed, and titration of also small quantities of calcium can be carried out satisfactorily. (An example of the process of analysis is mentioned and two tables showing results are given). There are 2 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Calcium-Determination 2. Titration

SOV/96-59-8-2/27

AUTHORS: Babkin, R.L., Engineer, Yakimets, Ye.M., Candidate of
Technical Sciences

TITLE: Methods of Determining Small Quantities of Oxygen
Dissolved in Water

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika 1959, Nr 8, pp 6-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a general review of methods of determining small quantities of oxygen in water, with particular reference to publications in the English and German languages. Iodometric methods are first discussed, and development has followed the lines of refining Winkler's method by improving the sampling procedure and the methods of introducing reagents as well as devising ways of avoiding the influence of other ions. Many of the improvements to Winkler's method are concerned with determination of the endpoint, and reference is made to the development of electrometric methods. However, the various methods of avoiding error in the determination of the iodine formed do not reduce the errors that result from iodine formation

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SOV/96-59-8-2/27

Methods of Determining Small Quantities of Oxygen Dissolved in Water

in quantities not equivalent to the oxygen content. The many corrections, and the difficulty of excluding various factors that influence the accuracy at very low concentrations, render the Winkler method unsuitable for the determination of oxygen in the feed water of modern steam boilers. In recent years, a great deal of work has been published on electro-chemical methods which do not involve the introduction of reagents into the samples. In most of these methods one or two electrodes is depolarised by the oxygen dissolved in the water, establishing a potential difference proportional to the oxygen concentration. These methods are sub-divided into those in which an external voltage is applied to the electrodes and those in which the voltage is developed as a result of differences between the electrodes. A general review of the two types of method is given. Difficulties in the use of electro-chemical methods have been pointed out in Germany. The basic apparatus is expensive and requires a good deal of auxiliary equipment to ensure that various factors are stabilised. The authors have studied instruments based on the principle of the galvanic cell with electrodes of different materials, and

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SOV/96-59-8-2/27

Methods of Determining Small Quantities of Oxygen Dissolved in Water

whilst satisfactory results were obtained with relatively high oxygen and salt concentrations, good repeatability has not yet been obtained in determining oxygen in condensate at concentrations of up to 0.05 mg O₂/litre. A good deal of work has been done on the indigo-carmine method first developed in 1925 by Efimov. Recent developments in this method are referred to and its advantages are explained. At present it is the method most commonly used in Soviet Power Stations to determine oxygen content. If colorimetric methods are used to determine the oxygen, the presence of materials that make the oxidation products red will substantially impair with the sensitivity of the method. In this respect not all of the indigo-carmine produced by different Soviet factories is equally satisfactory. There are 36 references, 10 of which are Soviet, 14 English, 11 German and 1 French.

ASSOCIATIONS: Vostochnyy filial VTI i Ural'skiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (The Eastern Branch of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute and The Ural Polytechnical Institute)

Card 3/3

5(2)

AUTHORS: Bashkirtseva, A. A., Yakimets, Ye. M. SOV/32-25-5-3/56

TITLE: On the Trilonometric Iron Determination
(O trilonometricheskem opredelenii zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 540-542 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deficiencies ascribed to the trilonometric iron determination are apparently to be explained by an incorrect choice of the pH, of temperature, of an insufficient indicator amount and an unclear determination range. The volumetric trilonometric iron determination in the presence of ammonium thiocyanate (I) and sulfosalicylic acid (II) had been already earlier investigated (Ref 2). This determination is possible with a content of from 0.1 to 100 mg Fe³⁺ in 100 ml sample, in which case (I) is used with 0.1 - 1 mg Fe³⁺ and (II) with 1 - 100 mg Fe³⁺. The complex ions formed by Fe³⁺ with Trilon (T) are so stable that the iron determination may take place with low pH values, which are not sufficient for other cations to react with (T) (Table 1).

Card 1/2

On the Trilonometric Iron Determination

SOV/32-25-5-3/56

In the case of the pH recommended (1 - 1.4) Fe^{3+} titration with (T) must be carried out at a temperature of 60 - 70°. The complex iron ion (salt of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid) exhibits a strong lemon-yellow coloring after the appearance of which the equivalence point in titration may be estimated. An analytical method for the iron determination on this basis is mentioned and the results of some analyses of this type on various materials are given (Tables 2, 3). In this way, different materials can be analyzed without first having to carry out a reduction to Fe^{2+} . The determination may take place in the presence of Zn, Al, Mn, of alkaline- and alkaline earth metals, Cl^- , NO_3^- and SO_4^{2-} . There are 3 tables and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

Card 2/2

5 (2)

05715

AUTHORS: Bashkirtseva, A. A. Yakimets, Ye. M. SOV/32-25-10-4/63

TITLE: Trilonometric Determination of Aluminum

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1166-1168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Direct titration of aluminum with trilon cannot be carried out. Retitration of the excess trilon can be done at different pH values. The suggestion made by Přibil et al (Ref 10) to carry out the retitration by means of a zinc salt solution at pH = 10 is impracticable since, under these conditions, the zinc trilonate is stabler than the aluminum trilonate, and the zinc ions decompose the aluminum trilonate. According to Taylor's (Ref 12) suggestion, the hot trilon solution should be titrated with the aluminum solution at pH = 6; for this purpose, the titration solution should be carefully rid of nearly all cations. In the present case, the titration of the excess trilon solution is suggested by means of a ferric salt solution in the presence of sodium sulphosalicylate. The influence of some ions (Table 1) on titration shows that pH = 4.8 is most favorable. If aluminum and iron are simultaneously present in the sample, a successive

Card 1/2

Trilonometric Determination of Aluminum

05715
SOV/32-25-10-4/63

trilonometric titration must be carried out at different pH-values (pH = 1.0 for iron, and pH = 4.8-6 for aluminum). A course of analysis, as well as analytical results obtained for various samples (Table 2, ash of Bogoslovsk- and Irtysh coal, fire clay Nr 55 etc), are indicated. There are 2 tables and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

Card 2/2

BASHKIRTSEVA, A.A.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Potassium (ammonium) thiocyanate as an indicator in the EDTA
analysis of iron. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:110-116
'60. (MIRA 15:6)

(Acetic acid) (Iron--Analysis)

BASHKIRTSEVA, A.A.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Sulfosalicylic acid as an indicator in the EDTA analysis of
iron. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:117-121 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Acetic acid) (Iron--Analysis)

RAD'KO, V.A.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Trigonometric determination of manganese in the systems Mn^{2+} - Fe^{3+}
and Mn^{2+} - Al^{3+} . Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.96:166-175 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Manganese--Analysis) (Systems (Chemistry))

RAD'KO, V.A.; YAKIMETS, YE.M.

Trilonometric determination of calcium, magnesium, and manganese
present simultaneously. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.96:176-181 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Calcium--Analysis) (Magnesium--Analysis) (Manganese--Analysis)

RAD'KO, V.A.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Determination of iron, aluminum, and manganese in metallurgical
slags by the use of trilon. Zav. lab. 27 no. 12:1464-1465 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Iron—Analysis) (Aluminum—Analysis)
(Manganese—Analysis)

RAD'KO, V.A.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Preparation and properties of the sodium salt of manganese (II)
ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.3:683-686
(MIRA 15:3)
Mr '62.

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Acetic acid) (Manganese compounds)

KUSAKINA, N.P.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Trilonometric method of analysis of lead vanadate. Trudy Ural.politekh.
inst.no.121:91-94 '62.

(Lead vanadates)

(MIRA 16:5)
(Acetic acid)

YAKIMETS, Ye.M.; TANANAYEVA, A.N.; SHABASHOVA, N.V.

Rapid trilonometric determination of zinc in copper-containing
materials. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.130:58-61 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

RAD'KO, V.A.; YAKIMTS, Ye.M.

Preparing a complex c^o Mn (III) with ethylenediaminetraacetic acid and its use in colorimetric analysis. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.130:62-69 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

KUSAKINA, N.F. & YAKIMETS, Y.M.

Interaction of tetravalent series with Willis B. Trudy Ural.
politekh.inst. no.130:77-82 '63. (MIRA 17410)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4"

NIKITIN, V.D.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.; TIMAKOVA, N.A.; RAI'KO, V.A.; SHABASHOVA,
N.V.; TRIBUNSKIY, V.V.

Preparing chelate compounds of ethlenediaminetetraacetic acid
with the cations of certain metals and methods of their analysis.
Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.130:94-103 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

PETROVA, L.V., inzh.; SHKLYAR, R.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk

X-ray study of the structure of the composition of boiler
incrustations, sludges, and deposits. Teploenergetika 11
no.10:34-36 O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova.

KUSAKINA, N.P.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Preparation and properties of the sodium salt of Ce (III)
ethylenediaminetetraacetate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:1010-
1012 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KUSAKINA, N.P.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.

Preparation and properties of hydrogen aquaethylenediaminotetraacetatoberiata (III). Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:1013-1014 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

RAD'KO, V.A.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M.; VLADIMIRTSEV, I.F.

Indicators for the complexometric determination of manganese.
Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.9:955-959 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova,
Sverdlovsk.

PETROVA, L.V., inzh.; YAKIMETS, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermal stability of the chelate compounds of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid with cations of some metals. Teploenergetika 12 no.10:23-25 O '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

YAKIMIDI, A.I.; SMOLKIN, E.A.

Favorable course of a bilateral gigantic nephrolithiasis of
30 years' duration. Urologiia. 29 no.3:51. My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Urologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav... A.I. Yakimidi) Yuzhno-
Kazakhstanskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy, Chimkent.

YAKIMIDI, A.I.

Spontaneous rupture of the renal pelvis with expulsion of calculi
into the perirenal tissue; secondary renal atrophy. Urologiia no.4:
50 O-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. F.Ya.Shestialtynov)
oblastnoy Chimkentskoy bol'nitsy.

(KIDNEYS, calculi,

causing rupt. of kidney pelvis with expulsion of calculi
into perirenal tissue & secondary renal atrophy)

(CALCULI,

kidneys, causing rupt. of kidney pelvis with expulsion of
calculi into perirenal tissue & secondary renal atrophy)

(KIDNEY PELVIS, rupture,

in nephrolithiasis, with expulsion of calculi into
perirenal tissue & renal atrophy)

YAKIMIDI, A.I.

Unusual location of an ascaris in the bladder. Urologiia 22 no.2:53
Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz gorodskoy polikliniki 1-go medob"yedineniya v Chimkente
(glavnnyy vrach I.I.Buchatskiy).
(BLADDER--DISEASES) (ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

YAKIMIDI, A.I.

Bladder stone in a patient with chronic saturnism. Urologiia
25 no.1:65-66 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk
N.F. Khokhlov) 1-go meditsinskogo ob"yedineniya Chimkenta.
(CALCULI, URINARY) (LEAD-POISONING)

YAKIMIDI, A.I.

Echinococcosis of the prostate. Urologia no.6:59-60
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz urologicheskoy otdeleniya (zav. A.I. Yakimidi) Chimkentskoy
oblastnoy bol'nitsy.

S/125/60/000/011/016/016
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Rozenberg, O.O., Asnis, A.Ye., Yakimishin, G.S.

TITLE: Electroslag welding to repair locomotive frames

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 11, 1960, 86-88

TEXT: The described techniques have been used for two years at the Izyumskiy parovozoremontnyy zavod (Izyum Locomotive Repair Plant), and the welds produced by the electroslag process are more dependable than those of manual welding. The method has been developed by Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute im.Ye.O.Paton AS UkrSSR) and is used for the repair of beam frames 125 mm thick of the "ФД" ("FD") locomotive. The frame parts are fixed after oxygen cutting with a 30-34 mm gap, red copper linings with 4-5 mm walls, cooled by running water, are placed on both sides of the frame, and copper pipes are inserted into bolt holes which might be near the joint to prevent them from being welded. A plate ("pocket") with a 50-60 mm deep cut is welded to the bottom side of the frame beams, and rising ✓

Card 1/3

S/125/60/000/011/016/016

Electroslag welding to repair locomotive frames A161/A133

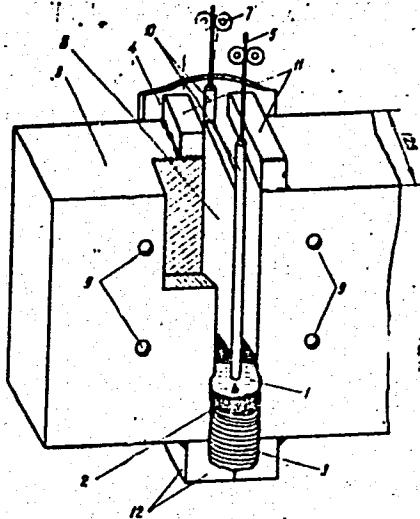
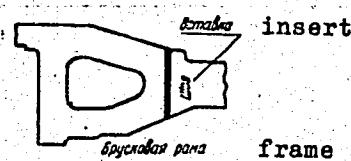
✓
plates 80-100 mm high are installed on the top (the plates and the "pocket" are removed by oxygen cutter after welding). The welding equipment consists of the feed mechanism of a ПШ-5 (PSh-5) or ПШ-54 (PSh-54) semi-automatic welder, and a ТШС-1000-3 (TShS-1000-3) or a ТСД-1000-3 (TSD-1000-3) welding transformer modified for operation with rigid external characteristic. The "consumable nozzle" is a plate of Ст.3 (St.3) steel 90 mm wide and 12-15 mm thick with a steel pipe of 5-6 mm internal diameter and 2-3 mm wall attached to the edges on both sides. The pipes are designed for guiding the 3 mm electrode wire. The wire is a standard Св-10Г2 (Sv-10G2) grade (GOST 2246-60 standard); the flux АН-8 (AN-8). Wire feed speed is 78 m/h; the welding current has 1,200-1,400 amp and 40-44 volts. The mechanical properties of the weld metal are practically the same as of the base metal. Electroslag welding takes only a third of the time than manual repair welding. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/3

S/125/60/000/011/016/016
Electroslag welding to repair locomotive frames A161/A133

Figure:

Schematic diagram of electroslag welding by consumable nozzle:
1 - Slag pool; 2 - Metal pool;
3 - Welding seam; 4 - Copper lining;
5 - Welding wire;
6 - "Consumable nozzle"; 7 - Feed
rollers; 8 - Frame plates;
9 - Bolt holes in the frame;
10 - Wire guide pipes; 11 - Rising
plates; 12 - "Pocket"



Card 3/3

LEBEDEV, B.F.; YAKIMISHIN, G.A.; ALEKSEYEV, A.I.

Automatic welding of the cylindrical part of an air preheater
shell. Avtom. svar. 13 no. 10:52-58 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ordens Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (for Lebedev, Yakimishin). 2. Trest
"Uralstal'konstruktсиya" (for Alekseyev).
(Air preheaters--Welding)

ALEKSEYEV, A.I.; LEEDEV, B.F.; YAKIMISHIN, G.S.; MELEKHIN, A.D.

Mechanizing welding operations in erecting the frame of the ore dressing plant of the Kachkanar Mining and Ore Dressing Combine. Avtom. svar. 16 no.1:60-67 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona, AN UkrSSR (for Lebedev, Yakimishin, Melekhin).
(Kachkanar region—Structural frames—Welding)

MELIK-TANGIYEV, Z.I.; YAKIMISHIN, G.S.; LEBEDEV, B.F.; KHOLOLEYEV, A.M.;
SAPRYKIN, Yu.I.

E Electric welding of span structures for oil field piers. Avtom.
svar. 17 no.8:73-78 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Trest "Azmorneftstroy" (for Melik-Tangiyev). 2. Institut
elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (for all except
Melik-Tangiyev).

YAKIMKIN, N.A.; SHESTOPALOVA, I.M.

Studying ceramic properties of montmorillonites from some deposits
of Lvov Province and Transcarpathia, the Ukrainska S.S.R. Bent. gliny
Ukr. no.1:104-110 '55. (MIRA 12:12)

1. L'vovskiy filial TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovat'skogo instituta
stroymaterialov Ministerstva promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov.
(Lvov Province--Montmorillonite)
(Transcarpathia--Montmorillonite)

YUSHKEVICH, V.T.

YUSHKEVICH-GAVERDOVSKAYA, M.V., DAVROVSKIY, K.P., MIKHNOVSKAYA, A.A., ZINOV'YEVA, Z.M.,
YAKIMOCHKINA, V.I.

"Contact Transformations of Hexene and Cyclohexene Over an Aluminosilicate Catalyst"
Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, no. 11, 1948

YAKIMOV, A.; VASIL'YEV, V.; KROPOV, S.

For the best production in the world. Sov. profsoiuzy 17
no.18:15-18 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Moskovskogo zavoda shlifoval'nykh
stankov (for Yakimov). 2. Zamestitel' direktora Eksperimental'nogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metallorezhushchikh stankov
(ENIMS) (for Vasil'yev). 3. Sekretar' Moskovskogo gorodskogo
soveta profsoyuzov (for Kropov).

(Moscow—Machine-tool industry—Quality control)

(Moscow—Trade unions)

(Socialist competition)

YAKIMOV, A.; VASIL'CHENKO, I.T.

Reviews and bibliography. Rast. res. 1 no.1:159-160 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.I. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

YAKIMOV, A-F.

CA

Device for washing filtering areas of filter presses.
A. F. Yakimov U.S.S.R. No. 60,390, Dec. 31, 1947. M. H.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4"

YAKIMOV, A. F.

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Sugar, Starch, and Gums

Improved system for removing condensate. L. F. Yaki-
mov (Sugar Refinery Igor, Kursk, U.S.S.R.). *Sukarev
Prom.* 27, No. 8, 22-6(1953).—Conventional traps with
floats in many sugar factories are replaced with hydraulic col-
umns 8 m. high connected to calandrias or heaters. Com-
plete description of the installation is given. V. E. B.

yakimov. A.F.

Experience with vacuum-filters. A. F. Yakimov (Sugar Refinery, Olymisk). Sakharnaya Prom. 29, No. 6, 24-7 (1955).—Recommendations for operation of vacuum-filters in beet-sugar factories. V. E. Baikow

YAKIMOV, A.F.

Some aspects of the improvement of equipment and plant layout.
Sakh. prom. 33 no.11:13-15 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kshenskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar manufacture--Equipment and supplies)

YAKIMOV, A.P.

New method of juice purification in sugar-beet manufacture.
Sakh.prom. 34 no.7:17-21 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kshenskiy sakharneyy zavod.
(Sugar manufacture)

YAKIMOV, A.F.

Collective of the Kshen Sugar Factory strives for technological progress. Sakh. prom. 37 no.3:5-8 Mr '63. (MIRA 164)

1. Kshenskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sovetski (Kursk Province)--Sugar factories)

YAKIMOV, A.F.

Innovations in the procedures and equipment of the Kshen
Factory. Sakh. prom. 37 no.4:45-49 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kshenskiy sakharnyy zaved.
(Kshen—Sugar manufacture)

YAKIMOV, A.F.

Unsatisfactory design and poor performance of the VTz-52
evaporating apparatus. Sakh. prom. 37 no.10:14-20 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kshenskiy sakharnyy zavod.

~~YAKIMOV, A. G., gornyy inzhener.~~

Portable mist projector. Gor. zhur. no. 3:73 My '57. (MLBA 10:4)
(Mine dusts)

YAKIMOV, A.G.

Pneumatic-hydraulic method of dust removal from crushing
sections of ore-dressing plants. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst.
UFAN SSSR no.34:153-157 '58. (MIRA 14:10)
(Dust--Removal)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

YAKIMOV, A.G., gornyy inzhener

Study of the dust content in the air of a pit. Bor'ba s sil.
(MIRA 12:9)
3:1/6-150 '59.

(MINE DUSTS)

~~YAKIMOV, A.G., inzh.~~

Pneumo-hydraulic dust control in ore-dressing plants. Bezop. truda
v prom. 3 no.6:14 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Dust--Removal)

YAKIMOV, A.G., gromyy inzhener

Dust load on human lungs as a factor in the danger of getting silicosis
in mining. Sbor. rab. po silik. no.3:33-39 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy institut redkikh metallov.
(Lungs--Dust diseases)

YAKIMOV, A.P.

Some cultivated perennial species of Polygonum L. as
producers of vitamins. Rast. res. 1 no.2:238-241 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)
1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

IVANOVA, Ye.V.; YAKIMOV, A.P.

Cultivation of polygonum coriarium Grig. in the White Russian.
S.S.R. Sbor. nauch. rab. TSBS no.1:19-24 '60.

(MIRA 14:10)

(White Russia—Knotweed)

IVANOVA, Ye.V.; CHEKALINSKAYA, I.I.; YAKIMOV, A.P.

Effect of azotobacterin and mineral fertilizers on the productivity
of Polygonum coriarium. Sbor. nauch. rab. TSBS no.2:149-153 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Polygonum--Fertilizers and manures)

YAKIMOV, A.T.

AVRAAMOVA, A.A.; ALAMPIYEV, P.M.; BADIR'YAN, G.G.; BORODIN, I.A.; VASYUTIN,
V.F.; GUHER, A.A.; GURARI, Ye.L.; DANILOV, A.D.; DEREVYANKO, P.A.;
YEL'SUKOV, M.P.; KOLOSKOV, P.I.; LAPTEV, I.D.; LEONT'YEV, N.F.; PECHNI-
KOV, A.M.; PROKHOROV, A.I.; RUDENKO, N.A.; CHERDANTSEV, G.N.; YAKIMOV, A.T.
P.V. Pogorel'skii; Obituary. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 3:94-95 My-Je
'55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Pogorel'skii, P.V., 1899-1955)

DYLYKOV, S.D., otv. red.; YAKIMOV, A.T., otv. red.; LIOZNOV, A.G., red.
izd-va; YAZLOVSKAYA, E.Sh., tekhn. red.

[The People's Republic of Mongolia, 1921-1961] Mongol'skaia Na-
rodnaia Respublika, 1921-1961; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo
vostochnoi lit-ry, 1961. 247 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut narodov Azii.
(Mongolia—Economic conditions)

YAKIMOV, A. V.

YAKIMOV, A. V. -- "The Effect of Rigidity of Tooth Grinding Machine Tools
on the Precision of Work." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order
of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze. Moscow, 1955.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 2, 1956.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4

PODZEV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YAKIMOV, A.V., inzhener.

Dynamics of gear grinding and its effect on precision in machining gear wheels. Trudy MAI no.70:44-56 '56. (MIRA 9:12)
.. (Gear cutting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820019-4"

YAKIMOV, A.V., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; BODZICH, M.I., dotsent

Investigation of gear grinding. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr.
no.9:133-145 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.
(Gear cutting) (Grinding and polishing)

S/123/61/000/013/011/025
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Yakimov, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of rigidity of gear grinding machine tools

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 13, 1961, 72, abstract
13B488 ("Tr. Zaporozhsk. mashinostroit. in-ta", 1959, no. 3, 83-116)

TEXT: On the basis of an investigation of rigidity of the elastic system consisting of machine (Maag)-tool-workpiece the following conclusions are made:
1) The components of the cutting force at the change over from one tooth to the next do not keep a constant value. At the initial moment of grinding after adjustment of the wheel (that is when the first 5-10 teeth are ground) the cutting force increases sharply. During the further work the increase of the force becomes slower. When the first 15 teeth of a gear are ground with the depth of cut $t = 0.05$ mm and the tooth length of 20 mm, the cutting force component P_y increases by 1 kG; in the course of further grinding an increase of P_y by 1 kG corresponds to 80 teeth ground. 2) The forces of inertia of rocking parts of the machine vary according to the sinusoidal law and have maximum values in the extreme positions of the transverse table travel. The fluctuation frequency

Card 1/2